

EX. # 1922

PROTOCOL CONCERNING TREATMENT OF ALLIED AIR FORCE FLIGHT PERSONNEL
IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT
(PART I)

The Central Investigation Committee relating to Prisoners of War

December 26, 1945

/written in ink/ two copies duly submitted

I. FOREWORD

This Protocol was drawn up on the basis of a Report from the Chief Officer of Central District Demobilization Office (Ex-Commander of the Central Military District), and as regards the details thereof, same shall be submitted after making further investigations.

II. SUMMARY

Total number of the Allied Air Force Flight Personnel who were captured within the Central Military District by the Japanese Army was about forty-nine, of whom three were sent to Tokyo; about six died from injuries and sickness; two were put to death after trial by court-martial; and the rest of about thirty-eight, were put to death without being court-martialled.

III. THOSE SENT TO TOKYO

A man who was captured in the Tokai District (This District belonged at the time to the Central Military District) early in January of 1945, as well as two men who machine-gunned the air fields and transport facilities within the Military District in daytime during the end of July and on the 7th of August - three persons in all - were sent to Tokyo. The names of the flight personnel, the units that captured them, and the dates when they were sent to Tokyo, have not yet become clarified.

IV. THOSE WHO DIED FROM INJURIES AND SICKNESS AFTER CAPTURE.

1. One of the flight personnel (Hamilton) who made a reconnoitering flight over the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) District on the night of Mar 8th, 1945, died after capture from injuries and sickness.
2. Besides the above, seven persons who made a strafing and bombing attack on Osaka City on the _____ (TW - the character is not clear) of June, 1945, twenty-five persons who made a strafing and bombing attack on Kobe City in daytime of the 5th of the same month; six persons who made a strafing and bombing attack on Osaka City and suburbs thereof in daytime of the 26th of the same month; three persons who made a strafing and bombing attack

on Osaka City and suburbs thereof, and who were captured in Wakayama Prefecture on the 2nd of July; one person who shot non-combatants near Osaka City on the 30th of the same month; and one person who strafed fishing vessels and railways along the coast of Wakayama Prefecture in daytime of the 9th of August of the same year, made in all, forty-three persons, of whom about five persons died from injuries and sickness. Their names, however, cannot be ascertained as the pertaining documents have been destroyed by fire.

V. PERSONS WHO WERE PUT TO DEATH AFTER BEING TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL.

1. Two persons (Nelson and Aukmuth) (T.N. phonetic) who were captured after they had made incendiary bomb raids on Osaka City on the night of the 14th of March, 1945 and on Kobe City on the night of the 17th of March, were sent to the 15th Area Army's Court Martial by the Central District M.P. Unit in the middle of May. As a result of investigations carried out by Prosecution Officer, Major-General (j.g.) (Legal) Kiyomi OTAWARA, it was ascertained that the two men belonged to the American Air Unit at Saipan (the name of the Unit is not clear as the documents were destroyed by fire). 2nd Lt. Nelson was an air navigator and sergeant Aukmuth (Phonetic), served as a radio operator. They took part several times in bombing raids on Tokyo, Nagoya and Hamamatsu about January and February, 1945 and came over Tokyo again with about 300 other planes on the 8th of March in the same year and dropped oil incendiary bombs on the center of the city. They made similar incendiary bombing raids on the center of Osaka City on the 14th, and the center of Kobe City on the 17th of the same month. Moreover, as a result of these attacks, large unspecified numbers of casualties occurred among non-combatant people and their private properties reduced to ashes.
2. Consequently, concerning the indictment and term of punishment, the 15th Area Army Commander (concurrently the Central Military District Commander) submitted a written report to the Minister of War, together with the opinion of the Prosecution Officer recommending the death penalty for both of them in about the middle of June, and indicted them upon receipt of approval in the latter part of June.
3. On the 18th of July in the same year, at the tribunal of the 15th Area Army Headquarters, the five persons, viz. Judge, Major Tokuo YAMANAKA; Army Judicial, Captain Takeshi ONO; 1st Lieutenant Hideo MATSUMORI; Witnessing Prosecutor, Judicial 1st Lieutenant Yorio OGIIYA; and Witnessing Recorder, Judicial Sergeant-Major Yoichi SHIMAMURA, held a court-martial trial of the said two persons and adjudicated that the two should have the death penalty imposed on them according to Article III, as their acts came under the terms of Martial Law Article II,

Paragraphs 1 and 2, concerning Punishment of Enemy Plane Flight Personnel.

4. Execution of the sentence was carried out at the Army Manoeuver Area at Yokoyama Village, Izumi Kita District, Osaka Prefecture at 4:00 p.m. on the 18th of July, 1945, when the two men were executed by a firing squad in the presence of the following witnesses: Chief Executor Judicial Army Captain Kanji NAKAMICHI; Execution Director Judicial Army 1st Lt. Yorio OGIYA; Witnessing Medical Officer Army Surgeon 1st Lt. MINAMI; Active Executors Judicial Sergeant-Major Toru MATSUDA; Sergeant-Major Seisaku MITA; Sergeant Yoshitomi MATSUI; and Witnessing Recorder, Judicial Sergeant-Major Yoichi SHIMAZURA.
5. The bodies, which were temporarily buried on the same day, were cremated at the same place on the 24th of August and then formally laid to rest at the Army Cemetery at Senadayama on the following day, the 25th.

VI. THOSE WHO WERE PUT TO DEATH WITHOUT UNDERGOING COURT MARTIAL

1. The Flight Personnel coming under this Clause are seven men who made a strafing and bombing raid on Osaka City on the 1st of June, 1945; twenty-five men who made a strafing and bombing raid on Kobe City during the daytime of the 5th of the same month; six men who made a strafing and bombing raid on Osaka City and suburbs thereof during the daytime of the 26th of the same month; three men who were captured in Wakayama Prefecture on the 2nd of July after they made a strafing and bombing raid on Osaka City and suburbs; one man who machine gunned non-combatants near Osaka City on the 30th of the same month; and one man who machine-gunned fishing vessels and railways along the coast of Wakayama Prefecture during the daytime of the 9th of August in the same year, totalling forty-three men in all, of whom about five men died of injuries or sickness, which makes a net total of thirty-eight men, whose names, however, cannot be ascertained due to the pertaining documents having been destroyed by fire.
2. The Central Military District Headquarters, issued orders in about April, 1945 in the name of the Chief of Staff to the effect that all information collected from air flight personnel captured within the Central Military District should be reported en bloc by the Central District M.P. Headquarters to the Commander of the Military District. Moreover, although at that time, the Central District M.P. Commander was subordinated to the M.P. Commander in Tokyo, as regards guard duties, he came under the delegated command of the Central Military District Commander.

3. The intensification of air raids from June, 1945 onwards, brought about a gradual increase also in the number of captured air flight personnel, but although the Central District M.P. Unit, following thorough investigations on the strength of the afore-mentioned orders, secured evidence of violation of Martial Law in each of these cases, these flight personnel could not be brought before Court-Martial due to the 15th Area Army Headquarters (an operational unit incorporated into one body with the Central Military District Headquarters, and the greater part of whose personnel were holding additional posts with the Military District Headquarters) being too busily occupied in the preparation of defence operations against the intensified air-raids and supposed landing on our mainland by the U. S. forces, and on account of the Judicial Department, too, being kept busy in dealing with cases of violation of military discipline.

At that time, the Central Military District Army opined that the intensification of air-raids since the autumn of the year before - especially the fact that many lives and considerable private property had been destroyed as a result of the indiscriminate incendiary bombings on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, etc., since March of this year, had roused the indignation of the nation - especially towards the flight personnel - to an exceedingly high pitch.

4. As, under the afore-mentioned circumstances, the Central District M.P. Unit received no instructions from the Central Military District Headquarters, regarding the measures to be taken against the flight personnel, they contacted the Tokyo M.P. Headquarters, and on the occasion of the first execution in the beginning of July, same was carried out by also contacting the Military District Headquarters.

As stated above, the said total of forty-three persons were executed by shooting in several lots by special personnel at the manoeuvre area at Nobutayama, Izumi-Kita Gun, Osaka Prefecture and the firing range at Higashi-ku, Osaka City, from the period between the beginning of July to the middle of August, and their bodies were buried at the same places. However, although some of the bodies seem to have been buried at the Army Cemetery at Sandayama, details are unknown.

VII. FUTURE COUNTER-MEASURES

As the executions in the preceding clause not only contain points violating the laws and regulations prescribed by the Japanese Army, but as there are also points requiring clarification as regards the responsibilities of the parties concerned, we are at present investigating into the matter so as to put same on trial.

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3. On the 18th of July in the same year, at the tribunal of the 15th Area Army Headquarters, the five persons, viz. Judge, Major Tokuo YAMANAKA; Army Judicial, Captain Takeshi ONO; 1st Lieutenant Hideo MATSUMORI; Witnessing Prosecutor, Judicial 1st Lieutenant Yorio OGIYA; and Witnessing Recorder, Judicial Sergeant-Major Yoichi SHIMAMURA, held a court-martial trial of the said two persons and adjudicated that the two should have the death penalty imposed on them according to Article III, as their acts came under the terms of Martial Law Article II,

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4. Execution of the sentence was carried out at the Army Manoeuver Area at Yokoyama Village, Izumi Kita District, Osaka Prefecture at 4:00 p.m. on the 19th of July, 1945, when the two men were executed by a firing squad in the presence of the following witnesses: Chief Executor Judicial Army Captain Kanji NAKAMICHI; Execution Director Judicial Army 1st Lt. Yorio OGIYA; Witnessing Medical Officer Army Surgeon 1st Lt. MINAMI; Active Executors Judicial Sergeant-Major Toru MATSUDA; Sergeant-Major Seisaku MITA; Sergeant Yoshibumi MATSUI; and Witnessing Recorder, Judicial Sergeant-Major Yoichi SHIMAMURA.
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2. The Central Military District Headquarters, issued orders in about April, 1945 in the name of the Chief of Staff to the effect that all information collected from air flight personnel captured within the Central Military District should be reported en bloc by the Central District M.P. Headquarters to the Commander of the Military District. Moreover, although at that time, the Central District M.P. Commander was subordinated to the M.P. Commander in Tokyo, as regards guard duties, he came under the delegated command of the Central Military District Commander.

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At that time, the Central Military District Army opined that the intensification of air-raids since the autumn of the year before - especially the fact that many lives and considerable private property had been destroyed as a result of the indiscriminate incendiary bombings on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, etc., since March of this year, had roused the indignation of the nation - especially towards the flight personnel - to an exceedingly high pitch.

4. As, under the afore-mentioned circumstances, the Central District M.P. Unit received no instructions from the Central Military District Headquarters, regarding the measures to be taken against the flight personnel, they contacted the Tokyo M.P. Headquarters, and on the occasion of the first execution in the beginning of July, same was carried out by also contacting the Military District Headquarters.

As stated above, the said total of forty-three persons were executed by shooting in several lots by special personnel at the manoeuvre area at Nobutayama, Izumi-Kita Gun, Osaka Prefecture and the firing range at Higashi-ku, Osaka City, from the period between the beginning of July to the middle of August, and their bodies were buried at the same places. However, although some of the bodies seem to have been buried at the Army Cemetery at Sazdayama, details are unknown.

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E. # 1923

PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE HANDLING OF THE CREWS OF ALLIED PLANES
IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT
PART II

27 March 1946

Central Investigation Committee
Concerned with POW

I. Foreword

This Protocol is a compiled collection of the reports made by those in command of demobilization in the Central District, and of the statements made by those who have connections with the Military Police, made in regard to "Protocol Concerning the Handling of the Crews of Allied Planes in the Central District, Part I," dated 26 December 1945.

- II. The total number of crew members of Allied planes captured by the Japanese Forces in the Central Military District was about 49. The conditions of treatment of these men are as described in Annexed Sheets Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- III. The following are the results found through the further investigations of the cases which have been disposed of informally, without the formal proceedings of a court martial.

- A. In regard to the outline of the handling of Allied Airmen in the Central Military District at that time:

Early in April (or late in March) of 1945, the Central Military District dispatched an order in the name of the Chief of Staff to the effect that the collection of information from captured airmen should be summed up at the Military Police Headquarters of the Central District, but the assignment of personnel to this work was not especially directed.

The Military Police Unit of the Central District, took charge of security, protection, billeting, provisions, and sanitation of the captured airmen, based upon the above order, and the basic duties of the Military Police, before, during and after the investigations.

There was an instruction that the Army will fully investigate the captured airmen and those who did not violate any military regulation will be interned in POW Camps, while those who violated any military regulation will be charged before a court martial which will dispose of the cases based upon its decisions. However, the disposition of these captured airmen was delayed because bombings caused disruption of transportation and communications, and preparations for the operations were complicated.

B. In regard to the public feeling against the captured airmen.

After the bombings of the Japanese Mainland were initiated, not only were fearful air raids against important facilities continued, but in various places the losses in lives and properties of non-combatants started to mount. Accompanying this, the hostile feelings of the people began to increase. However, in March when large cities such as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe began to suffer indiscriminate incendiary bombing raids, and huge losses were suffered, the peoples' feelings suddenly became violent and their hostile feelings increased. The general public opinion against the captured airmen hardened conspicuously. Later on, the indiscriminate bombings by Allied aircraft became increasingly and ceaselessly violent and the peoples' spirit of vengeance reached its limit. The situation came to the point where even Japanese airmen who parachuted down were in danger of harm, because the people did not take time to make distinctions.

C. Relationship between the Central District Military Police Unit Headquarters and the Military Police Headquarters in regard to punishments.

1. Accompanying the sharp increase in air raids against the mainland in the spring and summer of 1945, the number of captured airmen increased considerably. However, for various reasons, every unit was unable to speedily bring these men to courts martial. Because of this, the Military Police Unit in the various areas had difficulties in the internment of these men on account of the poor and crowded internment facilities. Around June of 1945, Lt. General OKIDO, Sanji, the Military Police Commandant, after considering the general state of affairs, issued a personal message using the name of Colonel YAMAMURA, Yoshio, Chief of the External Affairs Section of the Military Police Headquarters. The message was issued to each Military Police Headquarters Commandant in the Northern, Northeastern, Eastern, Tokai, Central, Chugoku, Shikoku, and the Western District in regard to the handling of captured airmen.
2. The gist of the said personal message, according to the memories of those who were then connected with the Military Police Headquarters, is generally as follows:

Courts martial for captured airmen are generally at a standstill. Because of this, it seems that the internal personnel have increased and the various Military Police Units are feeling extreme difficulties in the handling of these men. From the standpoint of the Military Police, they hope for the acceleration of the courts martial. There are probably some men among the prisoners who carried out inhuman and indiscriminate bombings. It is only right that these men be immediately punished severely according to military regulations.

If it is impossible to make immediate dispositions by courts martial, perhaps other methods may unavoidably be used. However, it is up to the Military District Headquarters to decide which of the two methods should be adopted, and it is not a matter to be handled by the Military Police. Therefore, it is best to make contacts with the Chief of Staff of the Military District concerned, according to necessity. Moreover, it seems that he added that this case should first have the independent decision of the Chief of Staff of each Military District.

3. According to Major-General NAGATOMO, Tsuguo, Commandant of the Military Police Unit Headquarters of the Central District, he was trying to find a solution to the difficulties of the internment of the increased number of captured airmen. Since he received the aforementioned personal message at this time, it seems that he interpreted the intention of the message to mean immediate punishment of the captured airmen and he ordered his officers to make preparations accordingly.
- D. Relationship between the Military Police Unit Headquarters of the Central District and the Central Military District Headquarters in regard to punishments.

1. Around the end of June (or the beginning of July), Major-General NAGATOMO, Commandant of the Military Police Unit of the Central District who received the said message, paid a visit to Lt. General KUNITAKE, Michio, the Chief of Staff of the Central Military District. NAGATOMO made the following statement: "As a result of investigating captured airmen, we find that their statements are generally all alike. Therefore, hereafter we will not submit every bit of information and we wish to take the appropriate measures for these airmen."

Lt. General KUNITAKE did not think that this negotiation was something in connection with anything as important as the punishment of the airmen, but he thought it was just a simple intelligence report. Therefore, he answered, "I acknowledge it," and turned his attention to extremely pressing problems of operation preparations, and countermeasures against air raids.

According to Lt. General KUNITAKE, it seems that he never even dreamed that the purpose of Major-General NAGATOMO's visit was the contact for the important matter based upon the personal message from the Military Police Unit Headquarters.

2. In the early part of June (the exact date is not known) Major SHINAI, Ikomaro, of the Military Police Unit Headquarters of the Central District visited Colonel OSA, Kojiro, a Staff Officer of the Central Military District and said, "Since we have had contact from the Military Police Headquarters, we will punish the captured airmen who are at present interned at the Military Police Unit of the Central District."

Thereupon, Colonel OSA asked, "Is it proved that all of these captured airmen actually carried out indiscriminate bombings?" It seems that Major SHINAI answered, "Yes."

It appears that Colonel OSA thought that these punishments were matters concerning captured airmen who were under the administration of the Military Police Unit of the Central District and based upon the plans of the higher Military Police Headquarters to which the unit belonged. Therefore it seems that he answered, "It is inevitable, if they are to be punished by the Military Police Unit," thinking that it was unavoidable, since they were to be punished in the light of military regulations.

3. In regard to the two aforementioned items, Lt. General UCHIYAMA, Eitaro, the Commandant of the Central Military District had no knowledge of them, since he received no report regarding them at the time.

4. Conclusion. In the early part of June (the exact date is not known) Major-General NAGATOMO, Tsuguo, who is the principal party concerned with this case has been taken into custody by orders of the Allied Forces. Furthermore, the whereabouts of his chief subordinate officers are still unknown.

This protocol is based upon such investigations as are possible under such circumstances. Consequently, if investigations of these parties concerned can be carried out in the future, there may be some revisions and eliminations in this protocol.

It appears that Colonel OSA thought that these punishments were matters concerning captured airmen who were under the administration of the Military Police Unit of the Central District and based upon the plans of the higher Military Police Headquarters to which the unit belonged. Therefore it seems that he answered, "It is inevitable, if they are to be punished by the Military Police Unit," thinking that it was unavoidable, since they were to be punished in the light of military regulations.

5. In regard to the two aforementioned items, Lt. General UCHIYAMA, Eitaro, the Commandant of the Central Military District had no knowledge of them, since he received no report regarding them at the time.

Annexed Sheet No. 1

Place of capture	Date of capture	Nationality	Rank	Name	Unit designation and identification No.	Cause of death	Date of death	Place of death	Death certificate	Place of Disposition of corpse	Persons who know the place of burial	Address of the aforementioned person
OSAKA-FU TA-KU FUTATABI-YAMA	March 17, 1945	American	2nd Lieutenant	R.W. NELSON	Unknown	Executed by orders of Court Martial	July 18, 1945	OSAKA-FU SENHOKU-GUN YOKO-YAMA-MURA		OSAKA-SHI SANADAYAMA Army Cemetery	Cremated and buried	MATSUDA, TORU OSAKA-FU NAKAKOCHI-GUN OTO-MURA ISHIKIRI
OSAKA-FU FUSE-SHI TAKAIDA-Vicinity	May 8, 1945	AMERICAN	Captain	HAMILTON	Unknown			OSAKA-SHI HIGASHI-KU OSAKA Military Police HQ.		OSAKA-SHI SANADAYAMA Army Cemetery		
x	U N K N O W N	A M E R I C A N S	Captain	OTTO	U		From early in June, 1945					
			1st Lieutenant	COPE	K		To around Aug. 10th 1945.	OSAKA-FU SENHOKU-GUN		OSAKA-SHI HIGASHI-KU Rifle-range.	buried	FUJIOKA, HIDEO OSAKA-FU MISHIMA-GUN IBARAGI MACHI SHIMO-CHUJO 273 c/o OKUMURA HIDEO
			1st Lieutenant	YOUNG	W			SHINODAYAMA Maneuver Grounds.	One was drawn up but was burned	OSAKA-FU SENHOKU-GUN SHINODAYAMA Maneuver Grounds.		
			1st Lieutenant	SCHULTZ	N	Deaths from injuries and illnesses. (about 6)		OSAKA-SHI HIGASHI-KU Rifle-range				
			2nd Lieutenant	MIGA PADDLE		or executed after thorough investigation and Court Martial.						
			Master-Sergeant	STRONG								
			Master-Sergeant	RED								
			Sergeant	CANSARA								
			Unknown	KEMMRING								
				(about 37 more)								

- References. (1) This chart has been made from the memories of various persons in various areas because the original was burned. Therefore, some details are uncertain and absolute accuracy can not be expected.
- (2) The spellings of the names cannot be expected to be accurate.
- (3) The mark "x" under the column of place of capture shows uncertainty, but the outline of the circumstance of capture is as shown in annexed sheet No.2 "Investigation concerning the capture of airmen".

Investigation concerning the capture of airmen.

Annexed No. 2

Place capture	Date of capture	Nationality	Rank	Name	Attached (Kind of aircraft)	Identification serial number	Synopsis
WAKAYAMA-KEN NISHIMUTA-GUN NARI-MURA-AZA-TANI	Aug. 9, 1945	A	Captain	One unknown person	Unknown (p. 51)		
WAKAYAMA-KEN HITAKA-GUN KAMIYAJI-MURA TONO-HARA (In woods)	May 5, 1945	M	Captain	MAX BARTON phonetic (Chief engineer)	SAIPAN Army Unit 1329	U	Two of the four who escaped, working around in a woodland, were captured on May 9, at NISHIMUTA-GUN, FUTATSU-MURA KOMATSU-BARA and delivered to the Military Police Unit, Names and ranks unknown.
		E	Unknown	LONKAS PASK phonetic (engineer)	B 29 (?)	N	
		R	1st Lieutenant	PAUL SFTAN		K	
		I	1st Lieutenant	WILLIAN CONTED	Unknown (B 29)	N	
		C	1st Lieutenant	YUK TYLASE (T.N. phonetic)		O	
		A	1st Lieutenant	LEONARD'S.		W	
		N	Master-sergeant	ROBERT PARIUT (T.N. phonetic)		N	
			Sergeant	CAPP LESLEY			
WAKAYAMA-KEN HITAKA-GUN MAZUMATA-MURA KAWAMATA (in woods)	July 2, 1945	S	Sergeant	WALL JOHN NICHOLS			Captured in a woodland
			sergeant	JANS PAR FRANCES RAYMOND (T.N. phonetic)	Unknown (B 29)		
			Sergeant	WILLARD HARMOED			
KYOTO-FU KUSE-GUN OKUBO-MURA ISETA	June 5, 1945		Unknown	6 men Unknown	Unknown (B 29)		
KYOTO-FU SORAKU -GUN KUSAUCHI-MURA			Unknown	6 men Unknown	Same as above		
NARA-KEN UDA-GUN SAMBON-MATSU-MURA	June 1, 1945		1st Lieutenant	Unknown (about 25 years old)	Same as above		
			Master-sergeant	Unknown (about 27 years old)			
			Corporal	Unknown (about 25 years old)			

Annexed sheet. No. 2

Place of capture	Date of capture	Nationality	Rank	Name	Attached (Kind of aircraft)	Identification serial number	Synopsis
NARA-KEN YOSHINO-KAMIICHI SHIMOICHI	June 1, 1945	A	1st Lieutenant	WITTE		U	STRAN must be the same man as M/Sgt. STRONG indicated in annexed sheet No. 2, line 3.
		M	Non-Commissioned Officer	HART	Unknown (B 29)	N	
		E	"	STRONG		K	
		R	"	BECRAFT		N	
OSAKA-FU HONO-GUN TOYOSHIMA-MURA	July 30, 1945	I		One man unknown	Unknown (P)	O	
HYOGO-KEN MUKO-GUN YAMATAKE-MURA	June 5, 1945	C		Two men unknown	Unknown (B 29)	N	
		A					
Near KOBE-SHI	Same as above	N		Six men unknown	Same as above		
HYOGO-KEN AWAJI-SHIMA	Same as above	S		Five men unknown	Same as above		

Note. Because the documents were destroyed by burning, this has been made from memories of persons in various areas. Therefore, there are inaccurate and unknown points.

Investigation On The Transfer of Living Aircraft Crews.

Annexed sheet " 2

Date of capture	Place of capture	Rank & Name	Identification Serial No.	Time of transfer	Receiver and name of responsible official	Sender and name of responsible official	Evidence, and other reference data
Jan. 3, 1945 (?)	AICHI-KEN, HIGASHIKAWA-GUN, ASHISUKE-MACHI	Sergeant HAROLD HEADYS ? (T.N. phonetic)	Unknown	The middle or latter part of February	OMORI POW Camp Responsible person unknown	Military Police Headquarters of the Central District. Sgt. MORI, TAKAO and 1 other.	B. 29, Tail Gunner. Received from NAGOYA Military Police Unit by the Army. Sent under order to OMORI POW Camp.
July 25, 1945	SHIGA-KEN GAMO-GUN HIRATA-MURA HANETA	2nd Lieutenant HARBAR TROW (T.N. phonetic)	Unknown	Aug. 9.	TOKYO Military Police Headquarters. Responsible person unknown.	Military Police Headquarter of the Central District. 2nd Lt. WADA, YASUO /T.N. WADA is juni, a sort of sub-offi- cer, rather like a warrant officer in the British Army./	Crew member of F6F, attached to the aircraft carrier "ENTERPRISE".
Aug. 7, 1945	OSAKA-FU SAKAI-SHI on the sea	2nd Lieutenant Name unknown	Unknown	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Crew member of P 51, attached to IWO JIMA 317 ?. Had knowledge of atomic bomb.

Reference. Because the document was burned, there are points that are inaccurate.

1. 27 1923 Dec 26 2 Ret 27

中部地區ニ於ケル聯合軍飛行機
搭乗員取扱ニ關スル調查其ノ二

昭和二十一年三月二十七日
停務關係中央調査委員會

一 前 言

本調査ハ昭和二十年十二月二十六日附「中部地區
ニ於ケル聯合軍飛行機搭乗員取扱ニ關スル調査其
ノ一」ノ事件ニ關シ其ノ後中部復員監ノ報告及憲
兵關係者ノ陳述ヲ綜合整理セシモノナリ

二 中部軍管區内ニ於テ日本軍ノ捕獲セシ聯合軍飛行
機搭乗員ハ總數約四十九名ニシテ之ヲ取扱狀況別
紙第一乃至第三ノ如シ

三 軍律會議ノ正式手續ニ依ルコトナク陸式ニ依リ處
斷セシ件ニ關シ其ノ後調査ノ結果次ノ如シ

△當時ニ於ケル中部軍管區内聯合軍飛行機搭乗員
取扱要領ニ就テ

中部軍管區司令部ハ昭和二十年四月上旬（或ハ
三月下旬）頃參謀長ノ名ヲ以テ中部軍管區内ニ
於テ捕獲セシ飛行機搭乗員ヨリノ情報收集ハ中
部憲兵隊司令部ニ於テ一括實施スル如ク依命通
達セシモ之カ身柄ノ所屬ニ關シテハ別ニ指示セ
ザリキ

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中部憲兵隊ニ於テハ右通隊及憲兵本然ノ任務ニ
基キ調査問及其ノ前後ニ亘リ捕獲飛行機搭乗員
ノ警戒、保護、宿泊、給養、衛生等ヲ擔任實施
セリ

而シテ陸軍ニ於テハ捕獲飛行機搭乗員ハ十分調
査ノ上軍律違反ノ行爲ナキモノハ之ヲ停務收容
所ニ收容シ軍律違反ノ行爲アルモノハ軍律會議
ニ呈訴シテ其ノ判決ニ基キ處置スル如ク指示シ
アリタルモ此等搭乗員ノ處理ハ爆撃ニ依ル交通
通信ノ不圓滑、作戰準備ノ繁忙等ノ爲現角停頓
ノ傾向アリタリ

B 捕獲飛行機搭乗員ニ對スル當時國民一般ノ感情
ニ就テ

聯合軍飛行機ノ本土空襲開始セラレ重災施設ノ
爆撃夜間ノ擾亂爆撃等引續キ行ハレ各所ニ非敵
國民ノ生命財産等ノ損害續出スルニ伴ヒ國民ノ
憤慨心ハ漸次募リツツアリシカ三月ニ入り東京、
名古屋、大阪、神戸等ノ大都市相次イテ焼夷彈
ニ依ル無差別爆撃ヲ蒙リ莫大ナル損害ヲ生スル
ヤ國民ノ感情ハ俄然激化シ憤慨心ハ益々昂揚セ
ラレ捕獲飛行機搭乗員ニ對スル一般ノ輿論ハ著
シク硬化セラレタリ其ノ後聯合軍飛行機ニヨル
無差別爆撃益々激化シテ熄ムコトヲ知ラス國民

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ノ復讐心ハ其ノ極ニ達シ墜下拿降下セル日本軍
飛行機搭乗員ニ對シテスラ其ノ識別ノ餘裕ヲ失
ヒ動モスレハ之ニ危害ヲ加ヘントスルノ事例ノ
發生ヲ見ルニ至レリ

○ 處置發動ニ關スル中部憲兵隊司令部ト憲兵司令
部トノ關係ニ就テ

(1) 昭和二十年春夏ノ交ニ於テハ本土空襲ノ激化
ニ伴ヒ捕獲飛行機搭乗員ノ數モ亦相當ノ數ニ
上リタルモ各軍ニ於テハ各種ノ事由ニ依リ此
等ヲ逮ニ軍律會議ニ附シ得ザリシ爲此等ヲ收
容シアリタル各地ノ憲兵隊ハ其ノ收容施設ノ
狹隘ト相俟ツテ之カ收容ニ困難ヲ感シアリタ
ルヲ以テ憲兵ノ總元部タル憲兵司令官陸軍中
將大橋戸三治ハ諸般ノ情勢ヲ考察ノ上昭和二
十年六月頃憲兵司令部外事課長陸軍憲兵大佐
山村義雄ノ名ヲ以テ捕獲セシ飛行機搭乗員ノ
取扱ニ關スル私信ヲ北部、東北、東部、東海、
中部、中國、四國、及西部各憲兵隊司令官宛
發送セシメタリ

(2) 此ノ私信ノ趣旨ハ憲兵司令部關係者ノ記憶ニ
依レハ概ネ次ノ如シ

捕獲飛行機搭乗員ニ對スル軍律會議ハ一般ニ
停頓シアル爲各憲兵隊ハ其ノ收容人員逐次増

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加シ之ヲ取扱ニ困難ヲ極メアルカ類シ此ノ陸
憲兵トシテハ軍律會議ノ促進ヲ切望スルモノ
ナリ而シテ彼等ノ内ニハ非人道的無差別暴行
ヲ行ヒシモノモアルヘク此等ハ速ニ軍律ニ照
シ嚴重處分スルヲ至當トスヘシ

若シ速ニ軍律會議ニ附シ處置スルコト不可能
ナリトセハ他ニ便法ヲ考ヘ然ルヘキ方法ニ依
リ處置スルコトモ亦已ム得サルヘシ

然レトモ此ノ二方法ノ何レヲ採ルヘキヤハ軍
管區司令部ノ管掌事項ニシテ憲兵ノ專行スヘ
キモノニアラサルヲ以テ所長ニ應シ關係軍管
區參謀長ニ連絡スルヲ可トスヘシ

尙本件ハ各軍管區參謀長ノ自主的範圍ニ俟ツ
ヘキモノナリト附言セルモノノ如シ

(3) 前項ノ私信ヲ受信セシ中部憲兵隊司令部官山軍
少將長友次男ノ書ニ依レハ同少將ハ當時増加
セル捕獲飛行機搭乗員ノ收容ニ困難ヲ感シ伺
等ヲ打開ノ要ヲ痛感シツツアリタル時ナリシ
ヲ以テ此ノ私信ノ根據ハ此等搭乗員ノ急速ナ
ル處置ニ在リト矢張り部下將校ニ命シ之ヲ處
置ノ準備ヲ爲サシメタルモノノ如シ

D 處置發動ニ關スル中部憲兵隊司令部ト中部軍管
區司令部トノ關係ニ就テ

A.

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(1) 前述ノ私信ヲ受領セシ中部憲兵隊司令官長友少將ハ六月末頃（或ハ七月始頃）中部軍管區參謀長陸軍中將國武三千雄ヲ訪問シ「捕獲飛行機搭乗員ノ調査ハ、實施ノ結果ニ徴スルニ其ノ陳述スルトコロ何レモ同様ノモノ多キヲ以テ、今後ハ一々情報ヲ呈出セサルコトアルヘク又此等搭乗員ハ適當ニ處置シ度」旨申出タルヲ以テ國武中將ハ此ノ提言カ搭乗員處斷ノ如キ重大ナル交渉ナリトハ思惟セス單ナル情報通告ナリト判斷シ「承知セル」旨ヲ答ヘ寧ラ當時繁忙ヲ極メタル作戰準備及空襲對策ニ専念セリ

尙國武中將ノ言ニ依レハ長友少將ノ來訪ノ目的カ憲兵司令部ヨリノ私信ニ甚ク重大事項ノ連絡ナリトハ夢想タニセサリシモノノ如シ

(2) 七月上旬頃（月日不正確）中部憲兵隊司令部陸軍憲兵少佐志內清虎磨ハ中部軍管區參謀長陸軍大佐大庭小二郎ヲ訪問シ「憲兵司令部ヨリ連絡モアリタルヲ以テ目下中部憲兵隊ニ收容中ノ捕獲飛行機搭乗員ヲ處刑スル」旨申出テタルニ依リ大庭大佐ハ「處刑スヘキ搭乗員ハ確實ニ無差別爆撃ヲ行ヒタリトノ證據アルモノノミナリヤ」ト質ネタルニ志內少佐ハ「然

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ル旨答へタルモノノ如シ

茲ニ於テ同大佐ハ、此ノ處斷ヲ中部憲兵隊ニ
於テ管理シアル捕獲飛行機搭乗員ニ關スル事
項ニシテ又憲兵ノ隸屬系統ノ上級官衙タル憲
兵司令部ヨリノ意圖ニ基クモノナリト判斷シ
タル爲軍律ノ精神ニ照シ處刑スルモノナルニ
於テハ已ムヲ得サルヘシト考ヘ「憲兵隊ニ於
テ處刑スルナラハ已ムヲ得サルヘシ」ト答へ
タルモノノ如シ

(3) 中部軍管區司令官陸軍中將內山英太郎ハ前二
項ニ關シ當時何等報告ニ據シアラザリシヲ以
テ屬知シアラス

四 結 言

本調査ハ本事件ノ主關係者タル陸軍少將長谷次男
ハ聯合軍ノ指令ニ基キ拘引セラレ又同少將ノ主要
ナル部下將校ノ行方概然不明ナル現狀ニ於テ爲シ
得ル可能ノ範圍ニ於テ調査シタルモノナリ
從ツテ本調査ノ内容ハ將來此等關係者ノ調査ヲ實
施スルヲ得ハ若干ノ修正加除ヲ要スル事アルヘシ

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PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/325057/>

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聯合軍飛行機塔乗員生存者移動状況調査

備考	昭和二十年 八月七日	昭和二十年 七月二十五日	昭和二十年 一月三日	捕獲年月日
書類焼却シアル為正確な期シ難キ點アリ	大阪府堺市海上	滋賀縣蒲生郡平田村田	愛知縣東加茂郡足助町附近	捕獲場所
	氏名不明	少尉 ハーパー トロー	軍曹 ハロルド ヘデイス	階級氏名
	不明	不明	不明	認識票
	同右	八月九日	二月中旬 又ハ下旬	移動日時
	同右	東京憲兵司令部 責任者不明	大森俘虜所 收容所 責任者不明	受取先及責任者職官氏名
	同右	中部憲兵司令部 准尉 和田安人	中部憲兵司令部 軍曹 森孝雄 外一名	送付責任者職官氏名
	P51塔乗員在硫黄島 三三七? 中隊所屬 原子爆弾ノ情報 ヲ知得シアリ	航空マインダンプライス 所屬F6F塔乗員	B29尾部射撃、一月中旬迄 屋敷兵隊ヨリ軍務ヲ受 領シ約一ヶ月後防衛指 示ヲ仰グ大森收容所ニ 送ル	證據物件其ノ 他參考資料

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Q. # 1924

PROTOCOL CONCERNING TREATMENT OF ALLIED AIR FORCE FLIGHT PERSONNEL
IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT
(Part 1)

The Central Investigation Committee Relating to Prisoners of War

January 23, 1946

(written in ink) two copies duly submitted

I. FOREWORD

This Protocol was drawn up on the basis of a Report from the Chief Officer of the Western District Demobilization Office (Ex-Commander of the Western Military District), and, as regards details thereof, same shall be submitted after making further investigations.

It has become ascertained that the report duly made by the Western District Demobilization Office to the local U.S. Army Authorities to the effect that thirty-one Allied Air Force Flight Personnel were sent to Tokyo on the 18th of August, 1945, was a mistake.

II. SUMMARY

Of the Allied Air Force Flight Personnel captured by the Japanese Army within the Western Military District, about eight were put to death on the 20th of June, 1945 (Group I), another, approximately eight men, on the 12th of August in the same year (Group II) and another, approximately fifteen men, on the 15th of the same month in the same year (Group III), by personnel of the said Military District Headquarters.

III. THE EXECUTION OF GROUP I

As a result of various cities in the mainland having suffered one after another from incendiary bombing by the Allied Forces ever since the end of 1944, the hostile feeling of the military and government authorities, as well as the people, became steadily aggravated, especially upon Fukuoka City, the seat of the Military District Headquarters, being air-raided on the 19th of June, 1945, which resulted in the principal parts of the City being reduced to ashes, and presenting the tragic sight of large numbers of the general populace being made victims, whereupon the hostile feeling appears to have become still further intensified.

It was under the circumstances as per the foregoing paragraph that about eight of the captured Flight Personnel were executed by Personnel of the Military District Headquarters within its compound on the 20th of June.

IV. RE EXECUTION OF GROUP II

On entering into August, successive atomic bomb raids were made by the U. S. Army on the Cities of Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, victimizing the majority of the citizens of both cities, and upon it becoming known that the miserable plight of the said victims was absolutely beyond words, the general feeling of animosity appears to have soared up to its zenith again.

It was under the circumstances as per the foregoing paragraph that about eight captured Flight Personnel were executed by Personnel of the Military District Headquarters in a hill near the Aburayama Crematorium in the southwest part of Fukuoka City, on the 12th of August.

V. RE EXECUTION OF GROUP III

Upon the war coming to an end on August 15th, various wild rumors became circulated throughout Kyushu District, and Fukuoka District especially was thrown into an indescribable state of confusion due to the weaker sex fleeing to places of refuge, etc., due to the fabricated report that a part of the Allied Forces had already landed, etc., and these factors appear to have aroused a sense of intense enmity among a section of the officers of the Military District Headquarters.

It was under the circumstances as per the foregoing paragraph that about fifteen captured Flight Personnel were executed by Personnel of the Military District Headquarters in a hill near the Aburayama Crematorium in the southwestern part of Fukuoka City, on the 15th of August.

VI. FUTURE COUNTER-MEASURES

As all these cases occurred at a time of extreme pressure in operational duties and when the public were extremely restless in their minds, as well as due to the pertaining documents having been destroyed by fire, there are still not a few inaccurate points as regards the number, names and disposal of the bodies of the executed Flight Personnel, status of their belongings, as well as in regard to the names of the Headquarters Personnel participating in the executions, detailed circumstances regarding the actual executions as well as the consequential responsibilities, etc., it is therefore being planned to make thorough investigations by strengthening the Investigation Staff; and at the same time, as the matter contains points that are considered as violating the laws and regulations prescribed by the Japanese Army, same are being investigated at present so as to put same on trial.

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西部地区ニ於テ聯合軍飛行機搭乗員
取扱ニ関スル調査書其の一

俘虜関係中央調査委員会

昭和二十一年一月二十三日

一、前言

本調査ハ西部復員監(舊西部軍管区司令部)ノ報告ニ據
リ取り敢ヘ又記述セシモノニシテ其ノ詳細ニ関シハ更ニ調査ノ上
提出ス。

曩ニ西部復員監部ヨリ現地米軍ニ対シ聯合軍飛行機
搭乗員三十一名ヲ昭和二十年八月十日東京ニ送致セシ旨報告
モハ誤謬ナリト判明セリ

二、要旨

西部軍管区内ニ於テ日本軍ニ捕獲セシタル聯合軍飛行機搭
乗員ノ内約八名ハ昭和二十年六月二十日(オ一次)又別、約八名同
年八月十二日(オ二次)又別、約十五名同年同月十五日(オ三次)
夫大同軍管区司令部職員等ニ依リ殺害セラレタリ

三、第一次、處断ニ就テ

昭和十九年末以來聯合軍ニ依リ内地ノ各都市相次イテ焼
爆撃ヲ蒙ルニ至ルヤ軍官民全般ノ敵愾心ハ漸次強化セラレ就中
軍管区司令部所在地タル福岡市ヲ昭和二十年六月十九日空襲
ヲ受ケ市街ノ要部焼土ト化シ一般民衆ノ多數罹災スル慘
状ヲ呈スルヤ敵愾心ハ更ニ著シク激化セラレタモノ如シ

前項ノ如キ状況ニ於テ約八名ノ捕獲飛行機搭乗員ハ
月二十日軍管区司令部構内ニ於テ軍管区司令部職員等ニ
依リ處断セラレタリ

四、第三次、處断ニ就テ

八月二入ルヤ米軍、廣島市及長崎市ニ対ス原子爆彈攻撃相次イテ実行セシ兩都市民衆、大部罹災シ而シ慘狀洵ニ言語ニ盡シ難キモノアルニ至ルヤ一般、敵愾心、再ビ極度ニ激化セシタルモノ、如シ。

前項、如キ狀況ニ於テ約八名、捕獲飛行機搭乗員八月十二日福岡市西南方油山火葬場附近、山中ニ於テ軍管區司令部職員等ニ依リ處断セシタリ。

五、第四次、處断ニ就テ

八月十五日終戦トナルヤ九州地方ニ於テ、各種、流言蜚語乱レ飛ビ特ニ、聯合軍、一部既ニ上陸セシ等、道言生シ婦女子、避難等福岡地方ハ如キ狀況カラザル混亂ニ陥リ軍管區司令部内、一將校等ニ於テ、激烈ナル敵愾心ヲ生スルニ至リシモノ、如シ。

前項、如キ狀況ニ於テ約十五名、捕獲飛行機搭乗員八月十五日福岡市西南方油山火葬場附近、山中ニ於テ軍管區司令部職員等ニ依リ處断セシタリ。

六、今後、対策

本件ハ何レモ、作戰業務、繁忙、人心極度ニ動搖、際行ハタルト実係書類焼失、為處断セシタル搭乗員、人数、代知、死骸、處理遺留品、狀況並ニ處断ニ干セシ司令部職員、代知、處断發動、経緯及主責任、歸結等ニ関シテハ尙不正確、點數ナカラザルヲ以テ調査陣容ヲ強化シ調査、徹底ヲ圖ルトスニ事件、内容ハ日本軍所定法規ニ違反スルモノ、ナリト思考セラルヲ以テ裁判ニ附スル如ク取調中ナリ

以上